NEW YORK PERALD. JAMES GORDON RENNETT,

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FU LTON AND NASSAU STS. THE DAILY HERALD, 2 c
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AMUSEMI ONTO THIS EVENING. BOWERT THEA' PRE. BOWSTY.-THE STRANGER-THE NIBLO'S, Bros. Pray. - FOUR SISTER - DIVERTISEMENT.

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CHRIS TY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN WOF PO'S MINSTREES, Wood a Mostori Hall, 414 Bread-

DOUBLE SHEET

New York, Tuesday, August 26, 1852.

Matis for Europe.

THE NEW YORK WERKLY HERALD. The Curard steamship Africa. Captain Harrison, will leave this port, at noon to-morrow, for Liverpool. The European mails will close in this city, at half past ten o'ckek to morrow morning. The New York Weekly Herand, printed in French and English, will be pub lished at half part nine o'clock. Single copies, in wrap-

The News.

The great feature in the United States Senate, yesterday, was the debate on the amendment of Mr Douglas to the River and Harbor bill, proposing to authorise the various States to lavy tonnage duties for the improvement of their different channels of navigation. The contreversy between Truman Smith and Douglas, at one time, was particularly sharp, the word "false" being freely used; and, throughout, it was cutting and severe on both sides. The proposition was finally rejected by seventeen to twenty five. Numerous other amendments were disposed of, and at nearly ten o'clock the commitzee rose, the bill was reported to the Senate, and the body adjourned-every one being greatly fatigued and excessively hungry. According to our special correspondent, the opponents of the bill are determined to talk against it till the close of the session, and thus compel it to go over with the unfinished business. Should it be put to a vote to-day, the struggle would, doubtless, be very close, owing to the fact, that its most ardent friends have compictely overloaded it with amendments-indeed, they have piled so much weight upon it, that it is extremely problematical whether it would carry,

The Civil and Diploma is Appropriation bill occupied the attention of the Senate during the early part of yesterday. Among other amendments agreed to was one raising the salaries of all clerks in the departments, who receive between \$1,200 and \$2,000, ten per cent-those who receive over the last named sum are to have five per cent additional. The President yesterday transmitted to the Senate all the official correspondence relative to the Lobos Islands dispute. It is understood that the instructions to Commodore McAuley were not scut in, but will be prior to the adjournment.

Business commenced in the House of Representatives, yesterday, with a debate as to what disposition should be made of the Senate bill for the recurity of human life on board of steam vessels. From present indications, it is feared this measure will not pass this sersion, notwithstanding the recent wholesale destruction of life occasioned by the burning of the Henry Clay and the sinking of the Atlantic, not to mention the frequent explosions, &c , on the western waters, by which thousands of persons are annually destroyed. Congressmen are just now too busily occupied in manufacturing political capital to pay attention to the wants the people.

The House, yesterday, by the enormous vote of 142 to 28, suspended the rules in order to allow Mr. Olds to present a resolution asking for the appointment of a committee to investigate the rumors concerning the allowance of supposed fraudulent Mexican claims, including that of Dr. Gardiner, and the connection of Secretary Corwin, as counsel, &c., in the last named case. After a short discussion, the resolution was passed; so, there are now two committees at work in this matter-the other being from the Senate-and between them, it is hoped they will be able to bring out all the facts in the case, and expose Galphinism, (if they should discover it, no matter in what form,) in all its politieal and financial trickery. The reports of these committees will be looked for with intense interes, by the people throughout the country, but it is hardly probable that they will be seen till the next session.

After the adoption of an amendment granting eight hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars to liquidate the contract with the Collins line of steamers, the House passed the Ocean Postal bill. hicasures were also passed for the relief of the widow of General Worth, and the orphans of Captain Flummer. We observe that Mrs. Worth is only to receive three hundred and sixty dollars a year; the invaluable services rendered to the country by her universally lamented husband should have prompted our representatives to give her at least twice this sum. A debate on the Light House Appropriation bill closed the day's work.

We publish elsewhere all the additional information that has been gathered relative to the destrucsion of the Atlantic It is reported that some fifteen more bodies have been recovered, upon whom there are no marks by which they can be identified.

Again we are called upon to record the deaths of probably twelve or fifteen persons, and the scalding of thirty others, by the explosion of a steamer on the western waters. See the telegraphic despatch, giving the brief particulars. When will our representatives in Congress lay aside their political disputes, and pass the Seante bill for the suppression

of these awful occurrences! Some interesting political items will be found under the telegraphic head. The whigs and democrate of Philadelphia are busily engaged in selecting their candidates for the approaching election. An election for a member of Congress, in place of the Hon. Humphrey Marshall, who has been appointed Comlesizationer to China, will take place in the Seventh district of Kentucky, on the 28th of Nowember The whigs of Boston held a convention isst evening, at which both Scott and Webster wore shosen to attend the State Convention.

By telegraph, we have accounts of two or those suicides of a rather singular character. In Kentucky, last week, two young sisters deliberately sied their hands together and walked into the Onio river. In Springfield, Massachusetts, on Sunday, a German poisoned himself.

Considerable excitement appears to exist among the firemen at Buffalo, in consequence of a clause is the new city charter, which provides that the Chief Engineer shall be cleeted by the people at large, instead of by the department. It is reported shat the different companies to day intend to disband. As in this, and in almost every other city in the country, the firemen work as volunteers-reserving no remuneration, except exemption from military and jury duties, for risking life and limb, day and night, in bastling with the devouring ole-

ment. They should at least be allowed the privilege of selecting their own officers. It is preposterous to mercure that such men would choose other than the most intelligent and experienced engineers to superintered their labors. Yet, at the same time, it is to be bored that they will not be so rash as to give up their machines and rafuse to do further duty, as was the case in this city some years ago, when the Cemmen Conneil elected a Chief Engineer is opposition to the wishes of the fremen; and the result was that an immense amount of property was berned down in consequence of the incapacity of green hands to subdue the flames in their incipiency.

From the West we have the pleasing announcement that Captain Marcy and his command, about whose reported massacre the telegraphic wires and newspapers have been kept se busy of late, are positively alive and well, at Pert Washita Letters from the Captain, to the 1st instant, have been re-

The Canadian Parliament opened at Quebes on Thursday, the 19th iust , with all the pomp, pageantry, and formality, usual on such occasions The Governor General passed to the Parliament buildings through a double line of soldiery, followed by what is termed a brilliant staff. He informed the Arrembly that he should not give Parliament the reason why they had been called together until after the election of Speaker. A Speaker was assordingly elected, after which the two bodies adjourned over until bext day. On Friday, his Excellency delivered his speech, which is not very lengthy, as it only gives the heads of a few items of interest for the consideration of the legislative assemblage. He informed them that he would have a change in the system of franchise; that he would give the agricultural interests mature consideration, probably with a view of abolishing the feudal tenure ; and that he would also have the Parliament look after the welfare, prosperity, and happiness generally, of the people of the two provinces. After the delivery of the speech, from the throne, they again adjourned until Saturday, when, we suppose, the business e; legislation will commence.

The mortality return of the City Inspector fo the past week, which we publish this morning, shows a pleasing decrease in the number of deaths, when compared with that for the week ended on the 14th instant. The gross reduction amounts to thirty eight, and is observed to take place in a class of diseases which are more likely to extend and prove fatal at this season. Thus, the number of children dying from cholers infantum is less by seventeen, and the adult mortality from diarrhoca and dysentery is reduced by five. Under the various classes of fevers there is an increase of two deaths; but those which occurred from fevers of the typhus, typhoid, and others of a contagious type, are a shade diminished. Three hundred and fifty nine children under ten years of age died up to last Saturday, which is less by thirty-six than the number of the same class for the week before. The deaths among the tender infant population, under one year, is less by thirty four. There is increase of four deaths reported under the heads of cholera and cholera morbus, but no specific information has been received of the existence of true cholera. Thre is no doubt but the gratifying total of this report is produced by the very slight action taken, in a right path, by our sanitary officers lately. How much of that move was caused by the continuous articles in the HERALD, upon the subject of health reform, we do not pretend to say; but this we are assured of, that if it be persovered in, with singleness of purpose and unity of counsel in the Health Department, the mortality of New York city will still sustain a mighty reduction. Forty-six people died of con sumption is every week during the last three, a coincidence is number rarely observed in the register of the largest hospital, and very surprising when it it occurs among patients scattered over the surface

of such a huge city as ours. In addition to a great many business advertisements of every description, our inside pages thu morning contain very interesting letters from Paris, Peru, Canada, Panama, Kentueky, and Ningara, a translation from a leading French paper relative to the connection of Mexico with the United States; the latest from Halifax concerning the Fisheries; description of the late Ball at Saratoga; Meeting of Spiritual Rap perites; article from the Boston Times descriptive of the NEW YORK HERALD establishment; Ecviews of New Books; Disgraceful Scene at Tammany Hall; heatrical Notices: Communication Sailors; a large number of Local and other paragraphs; Financial and Commercial Reports, &c.

The Presidential Campaign-Review of the Field.

"Stand firm !" When, in the midst of a pitched battle, we hear the leaders upon one side cheering forward with the confidence of victory, and upon the other calling upon their diminished forces to "stand firm !" the odds are decidedly in favor of the supposition that the latter are wavering and expeet to be put to flight. The call to "stand firm" is associated with danger-a position of disadvantage, a combination of unlucky circumstances, and the heavy pressure of a superior force. It is so, at least, in the ease immediately before us, which is the call of the leading organ of Gen. Seett in this city, opon the whig party, to "stand firm !" This particular call, and the very fitney and

trashy argument upon which it is sustained, we propose briefly to put to the practical test of historical facts, past and present, and to that independent sort of reasoning based upon the elementary principles of common sense. We have the advantage of all mere party organs, and equivocating politicians, in this respect, because we can afford to speak the whole truth ; and can have no motive to shirk the responsibilities of fair argument. Abse lutely and completely independent of either party, and all parties, we are just in the high position to exhibit them to our readers as they are.

How are they, then? How stands the canvass' What is the prospect-the real prospect? The New York Tribune admits there is danger; but it appeals to the whigs to "stand firm," urging the lame apology that the democrats are playing the game o bragging and betting, to induce the "fainting whigs to believe that Scott has next to no chance." But

our philosophers say that This game does not always win. It was tried out in this State in 1838, when the whigs were bragged down with offers of "Two to one on Marcy," "Even bets on five thousand majority for Marcy!" &c., yet he said carried the State by over ten thousand majority. The whigs did not pretend to match their adversaries in bets, but when it came to working and voting, they were there—as, we confidently trust, they will be again.

Now, this is a same descript.

Now, this is a very deceptive place of historical comfort. The popularity respectively of Marcy and Seward had precious little to do with our State election of 1838. The great and overwhelming financial revulsion of 1836-7 -- brought about by the destruction of the United States Bank, the remove of the government funds to the State banks, the excessive infiation of their paper circulation, and next, the removal of the deposits to the Sub-Treasury, and the consequent suspension of the State banks-was just beginning to tell upon the country in the popular elections of 1838. That same re-action of popular opinion was thoroughly developed in the political avalanche of 1840. It was the financial revulsion of Van Buren's administration which brought General Harrison into the White House with such a whirlwind; and it was the same thing which astonished the whigs with their good luck in the election of Seward as Governor in 1833. The reason they did not bet upon him was that they did not expect to elect him, which is a valid reason, no doubt, for refusing to bet at any time and upon any man. It will excuse the " faint ing whige" of '52 from betting even upon Gen.

Scott. But, says our wise philosopher :-In 1846 the friends of Cass were sure of electing him in the early stages of the canvase, and would have bet any amount on it. They ridiculed the idea of Gan. Taylor, who had spent all his life in the backwoods as an army officer, bearing a scholar, civilian and diplomatist, ike Gen Cass. They paraded estimates, giving Gen Taylor but half a dozen States, and challenged bets on them.

When Pennylvania elected Johnston flovarnor in October, by only 302 majority over an aupopular rival and at the same time chose the Case Canal Commissioner by 2024 they seemted the time of then Taylor's corrying the State. Johnston they said had been elected by free rain rotes which would go for Van Buren in November, when he! November, showed a majority for Taylor over both Case and Van Euren—though these's rote was bravler than his party had ever before thrown in the State.

Car Beagain Once

This is only ball the story. New York is entirely emitted, although her vote was cast for General Taylor, and was necessary to elect him. Yet it was a minority vote; for the combined vote of the demoerats, which was divided between Cass and Van Buren, exceeded by some seventeen thousand the vote for General Taylor. It was Van Baren that elected Taylor, by his treachery to General Cass. Otherwise, there was a popular majority and an electoral college majority against General Taylor, as there was against General Jackson, and against General Harrison, the first time they we: a put upon the track These are facts, and they distinctly show how really insignificant is grant with avail ability when left to itself. Jacks ', arri on, and Taylor, were each elected from . tion of circumstances, principl

arcombina au of meting causes, far beyond the reach of mere guar weder popularity. General Taylor, it is trae, would never have been thought of, nor would he have been elected, but for his splendid campaign in Mexico. But then he was fresh from the war-his name was in every man's mouth-he was the boast of the regulars, the glery of the volunteers, and popular with everybody, as the plain, unpretending, simplebearted, bonest old Rough and Roady. He was run, alce, upon a no party platform, or rather upon two platforms-ene in the North and one in the South He was not tied up to the record like Gen. Scott: but in the one section he was declared to be opposed to the extension of slavery, while in the other he was a slaveholder, and that was enough.

How is it with Gen Scott ? The war with Mexico has become an old story, and the last war with Great Britain still older The gloss was taken off both by Jackson, Farrison and Taylor. Military chieftains have ceased to be a novelty, and are next thing to a drug in the market. Besides, Gen Scott has not the elements of personal mocularity of Gen. Taylor. There is a vast difference between the sobriquet of "Fuss and Feathers" and that of "Old Rough and Ready " Gen Scott is very extensively regarded as an aristocrat, and a very pompous and self-important aristocrat. He is believed to be a hard-shelled whig, of the native stripe, which is bad enough; but, werse than all, he has but the great misfortune to be brought forward as the special champion of Seward and his organs, so late ly opposed to the "bloody butchers" of war, and so treasonably hostile to the institution of slavery that they "execrate and spit" upon the whig platform, for simply recognizing our honest obligations to the South.

With these striking centracts before us, in reference to General Taylor and General Scott, how the chances of the election of '52 can be compared with the results of that of '48 it is difficult to imagine. There is no point of resemblance between them Then all the advantages were on the side of General Taylor; but now, a combination of adversitles, bad hele, defections and misfortunes, such as never before confronted either party, since the time of John Tyler, stares the whig party in the face But even in the face of these extraordinary obstructions, ou philosophers of the Tribune thus console themselves felling back upon their corps de reserve: -

by felling back upon their corps de reserve:—

There are two or three hundred thousand voters in the Union whom nothing short of a Presidential context easiering to the pells—we regret the fact, and they ought to be a harmed of it—but it is a fact in evertheless. Of these returns, nine-tenths are whigs. The only way to be a General Scott is to persuade them that their votes on avail nothing this fall, and to persuade outlie whigs that it is fruitiess to make the necessary effort to bring them out. If this impression can be diffused and wing apaths belliops in the way to the polling of fliegal votes in the strong Pierce districts, they may beat us. And this is what they are now working for Of course, they are working "to beat us " And

to tell the honest truth, we are afraid the odds are in their tayor-vastly in their favor. Let us glange over the field. Where is the reserved corps for Gen. Scott to come from in Georgia, with Webster fairly on the track through a regular whig State convention And look at North Carolina-it is the home of Mr. Graham, the Scott whig candidate for Vice Presi dent, and the most popular whig in the State. A the late election, the largest vote was polled that was ever given in the State, and the election was made to hinge upon the Presidency. Yet Reid, the democrat, is re-elected Governor by five or six thousand majority, and Webster has since been publicly put forward as the ticket of the anti-Seward whigs of the steady Old North State. Tennessee, Maryland and Louisiana, are decidedly shaky, and Ohio, since the Pittsburg convention, is fairly given over to the enemy as a hopeless case Here in New York, too, though divided upon local questions, the hunkers and barnburners are joined gether like man and wife in the cause of Pierce and King. Besides, there is no trusting the silent forbearance of the Webster men of Wall street. They can hardly be counted as a reserved corps for Gen. Scott. Lastly, is there any certainty for Scott of the vote of Massachusetts. We think notwe fear not; the persevering efforts of the Webster men make the prospect black enough, even in the old Bay State. And yet every one of these State voted for Gen. Taylor-Georgia, North Carolina Maryland, Louisiana, Tennessee, Ohio, New York and Massachusetts, and yet, with all of them, the loss of New York or Pennsylvania would have been the loss of the election.

Such are the stubborn facts we have to deal with It is high time, then, to say to the whige, "Stan firm!" General Scott is in danger already from whig deserters. If there is a corps of two or three hundred thousand good men still in reserve, we are glad of it-they will be wanted-and they will make the fight interesting. But we are fearful they will not come out, even when they are wanted Me and brethren! do look after them-de circulate the documents, especially the pictorials; and, above all, don't run after the Pittsburg convention-don't run after Webster-don't go over to the enemy. but stand by us, and " stand firm," and we may yet rub through the election. But the corps de reserv must be brought out, or General Scott will be swal. lowed up in November like a "hasty plate of soup." Copgress will adjourn in a few days. Then let every man, on both sides, take a fresh start, and come into line, and " stand firm." Nothing like leather

THE DEGRADATION OF THE PARTY PRESS -- With the exception of a few independent journals, the two thousand newspapers in the United States are divided between whigs and democrats, and, on either side, are filled with the most absurd trash, and every description of lies, in reference to the pending struggle for the possession of the White House and the spoils of fifty millions a year. Eulogistic histories of General Scott and General Pierce, revamped from the stale accounts previously published, and interlarded with various fabrications-tirades of abuse exhausting the vocabulary of Billingsgate and the Five Points-misrepresentations of fasts, and calumnies of persons, constitute the staple of the articles published in these journals. The New York Tribune, Boston Atlas, and Albany Evening Journal, are "first among the feremost" in the degrading task of outrageous puffing and defamation. The result is, that even their own party readers have become disgusted, and are beginning to lose all confidence in them-and the effect is felt, and will soon be still more felt, in the diminution of their circula-

The proper course for a newspaper is to publish facts, and to make a fair comment upon them, drawing such inferences, or deductions of reason, as the facts will warrant, and pointing a moral for future improvement from the errors and disasters of the past. A journal, thus conducted, is not only a reliable medium of political intelligence to the pso-ple, but affords cound instruction to all classes of the community. But instead of becoming thus "the best possible instructors," as they might be, the party newspapers are degenerated into vehicles of filthy

clander and vulgar abuse, corrupting and debaushing the public morals, by their example, and murdering and mangling truth, so that one knows not where to find even her severed limbs, scattered as they are to the four winds of heaven.

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There is one portion of the whig pross which is regarded as respectable, and dose not sink to those depths of degradation; but it does not not up to that high sense of honor which becomes the public journalist. It is narrow and one sided, and though not guilty of actual falsehood, leaves itself open to charge of suppression of trath. For instance, the Courier and Inquirer, a few days ago, assailed the local democratic organ of this city for its unjust assault upon the character of General Scots. In this the Courier was perfectly right, as far as it went; but it ought to have gone further, and not confined its denunciation to one side. It ought to have come out against the free soil and abolition section of its own press, which has outstripped the democratic papers in ribaldry, and personal attacks of the grossest and most malignant chrracter It was with the whig press in this city that the onslaught originated, the Tribune having, at the very start, held up General Pierce to public scorn, as a drunkard and a coward. The Courier, therefore, while taking the mote out of the eye of a democratic paper, ought to have seen the beam in the eye of the press of its own party, and made some effort to extract it. The seurcility and blackguardism of the whig press have east in the shade the worst and foulest effusions of the party papers on the other side.

This is most degrading to the public press, and shows that its conductors are lost to all sonse of the diguity of journalism, and their own true interests. The press ought to be an engine of moral power, which would be respected by the whole community, fearless in exposing all that is base, and scrupalous in giving publicity only to what is true, as far as facts can be ascertained. The press, thus managed, would b come an institution of the country, powerful in preserving it from despotiem on one hand, and marchy on the other. It would be the palladium of the rights, and liberties, and interests of the people-checking corruption, and wasteful expenditure of the public money, infusing patriotism into all ranks of the community, and elevating the tone of public morality above the Dead Sea level of party pirit, and the low grovelling desire for the posses sion of the spoils of office at every sacrifice of character, principle, and truth. When will even hundred of the two thousand journals the United States assume this high ground, and place themselves in an attitude to command respect? We fear the day is yet far distent. In fact, the party press is retrograding, and were it not for the few independent newspapers, which are the salt of journalism, the whole would become one mass of putrefaction.

INCREASE OF PRINTING AND PAPER BUSINESS. The Presidential campaign has given an impatus to the printing and paper trade of this city, to a certain extent, in a way which will not much improve the taste or intellect of the reading community, nor leave any lasting impression behind. It is estimated that the two great parties of the country, through their committees, organs, and juntas, have already issued, each, a million copies of cheap pamphlets, containing the biographies of Gen. Scott and of Gen. Pierce-statements of their different political opinions-definitions of their opposite characteristics, and a variety of other such trash The expenses of publication are generally defrayed by the politicians, who are expectants of office, and appreciate the advantages to be derived from fingering fifty millions of dollars annually, when they get into power. The works are disseminated in all di rections, throughout the country, North and South East and West; but the only benefits which arise from the vast addition to the pamphlet business of this city, are those which the printers and paper makers derive from it. The people generally far as we can learn, and as, indeed, we may readily eredit-very seldom think of reading these tracts, and convert them to more practical use, by making

wrapping or wiping paper of them. The Presidential campaign has thus far produced only an effect on the pamphlet line of business, and on the paper and printing trade. Its effect on the newspaper trade has been very flat and dull, and has even tended to give it a push backward, rather than an impulse in the opposite direction. We do not remember, within the last twenty years, a Presidential election in which the newspapers figured so slightly, so meanly, and so contemptibly, and in which their efforts to add to their circulation getting up an excitement, have so significated. Not a single new journal has started into life on account of the election, of any consequence or note Some two or three campaign papers-as they call them-are issued once a week in Washington, and a few in New York, but they are all mean, miserable abortions, and have little or no circulation in any part of the country. Indeed, mere party journals have been materially injured by the course that has been pursued in this Presidential campaign, and by the violence and indig nities with which each candidate has been assalled by the organs of the opposite party. We are credibly informed, and we believe the statement to be true, that the daily circulation of the Tribune and Times has materially decreased since the nomina tion of Scott; and we also opine that the same might with truth be said of the Evening Post and the National Democrat-particularly the latter -since the nomination of Pierce. In fact, the De mocrat-the only Tammany Hall organ now in existence in New York-is indebted altogether for the preservation of its being, thus far, to the contribu ions of some of the friends of a gentleman named Curtis, who has been ambitious for weeks past to be considered a candidate for the governorship of the

But while the men political journals attached to either party are endeavoring to abuse the opposite candidates, and are thus depreciating them selves in public opinion, it is gratifying to know that the higher order of newspapers, distinguished as the independent press, and even those who have only some slight tendencies towards the whig party, but which do not lead them to assume any position of partizanship, have been, in the same period, more flourishing, and have been augmenting their circulation in greater proportion than at any other time for many years past. We can say thus much for the NEW YORK HERALD, that within the last year its daily circulation alone has increased by nearly one-third, so that our present circulation is considerably over forty thousand per day. Our Weekly, Sunday, California and European editions, have now a circulation about double what they had a year ago. The same gratifying amount might be given of many of those other journals of the city that take the high and independent position which the HERALD does in all national and political matters. It will always be found true, in journalism as well as in mercantile and other walks of life, that the strict observance of an upright and independent line of action will, in the end, be sure to bring its own reward in prosperity and public estimation.

IMPORTANT EXCLUSIVE INTELLIGENCE -- The Journal of Commerce, yesterday, announced the arrival, by the Atlantic, of Madame Sontag-the Countess de Rossi. No other paper had the news. This piece of intelligence must have cost that enterprising concern, under its new management, an immense sum of money.

Personal Intelligence.

Arrivals at the Irring.—W. Young, California; Mr Woife, Savannai; M. Hampton, Pittaburg; Mr. Tyler Montreal; Gan Call, Va.; O. Hastings, Cambridge; G. H. Dunlap, Alabama; D. A. Jannary, St. Louis; and 160

Trout, the Astor—W. Grant, Ithica; Dr. Cohen, Charles-ton; W. Hartings, Boston; J. C. Maddox, Georgia; D. Talbott, Boston; Gov. White, Pittsburg; C. Polised, Alabama; Benj Smith. Georgia; and 130 others.
The Hon. Thomas H. Benton arrived at Omeinnati on Thursday. It has been stated that he will go immediately to Washington.

T e Primary Elections and Rowdylam in

It another part of this day's paper we publish a al account of a disgraceful scene of rowdylsm at l'ammany Hall. This is the most daring outrage that it has yet fallen to our lot to record, in connection with our city politics We have been long familiar with similar scenes of violence at our primary ciections; but if we are not greatly mistagen, this is the first time that an organized band has committed an act of burglary in breaking into the committee room, and threatening the lives of the members of the General Committee, if they did not vote as the gang dietated The next thing, we suppose, will be to assail and wreck the private houses of every man of inderendent mind, as the mob did at the recent elections in the city of Limerick, in Ireland. Under this system of terrorism, the elections

New York have been controlled for years, both in the democratic and whig parties; and now, emboldened by impunity, the rowdies proceed to such length as make the most sacred right of American citizens a mockery and a farce. The free and uncontrolled right to exercise the franchise, either at the primary elections, or at the final polls, is rendered as null and void as if we lived in a country where the right to vote was denied by the laws to the great body of the people. Our Revolutionary arcestors fought and bled, and threw off the British yoke, in contending for the principle that there can be no taxation without representation. But the citizens of New York are taxed-overladen with taxation without having any more voice in choosing those who levy it then if they had no votes at all. It is at the primary elections the candidates are selected, who afterwards fill those offices of honor, trust, and emolument, the aggregate of which are called the city government. But these elections, for several years, have been taken possession of by blacklegs, and bullies, and rowdies, and "fighting men," and respectable citizens have been driven away from them, rather than come is collision with ruffianism, so that practically, and in effect, they might as well have no votes at all. The result is, that the nominations have been of the worst possible character. So bad were they two years ago on the democratic charter ticket that the candidates for the most important offices were defeated by the independence of democratic voters. who either erased these candidates names and did not vote in their case at all, or inserted instead the names of the candidates on the other side. If the rowdies succeed in making nominations at the ensuing primary elections, we trust the same course wil be adopted, and that another lesson will be taught the ruffians, or rather those who hire them, and stimulate them to deeds of violence by the use of intoxicating drinks. The Temperance Alliance never had a better case against the grogshops than new, and never had a better chance of success. Irksome as the yoke of a liquor law would be to the free spirits of American citizens, it would be light and easy compared with the iron dictatorship of mob rule and grogshops. But it is to be hoped that one tyranny can be crushed without resorting to another tyranny in the opposite extreme.

Demagogues talk of helping the Hungarians to free themselves from the Austrian yoke, the Cubans from the Spanish power, and the Irish from the dominion of Great Britain; but here is a despotism in our very midst worse than all these-worse than the autocracy of the Czar of Russia. It is every day growing more odious and abominable. How long will it be endured ! Disgrace is brought upon our institutions, our elections are a by-word and repreach, and strangers are continually making comparisons with other countries less free in theorycomparisons by no means flattering to our national vanity. But they will be doing this country a great injustice if they judge of the practical working of its institutions from the city of New York, which, from its position as the Empire City, and from the intelligence of its people, ought to set an example to all other cities and districts in conducting its elections, but has the unenviable notoriety and the bad pre-eminence of being the political plague spot of the nation. How long, we ask, will New Yorkers tolerate such a state of things, and allow mob despotism to prevail over law and order, and their votes to be practically wrested from them by the inimidation of a set of hired desperadoes ? To us sa matter of no moment which of the two parties-whigs or democrats-succeeds in an election but it is of the highest importance to all classes of citizens, that the best men, instead of the worst. uld be selected as candidates from eith and that the freedom of election should be main tained against every attempt to overthrow it, or im-

pair its efficiency. It is the people's own fault that this evil is per nitted to gain such an ascendency; and they have the power of putting down rowdies and rowdyism if they will only exert it. Let the independent and respectable men of both parties come forward, and hold meetings, and denounce these scenes of violence, and repudiate the primary elections when swayed by such influences. Let them, in every instance, refuse to vote for the nominees of the bullies, and, either decline voting at all, vote for good men of the other side, (if there should be any,) or set up independent tickets of their own. A few lessons of this kind would be productive of the best results. Far better to lose an election, and to look forward to future triumph, as the consequence of temporary defeat, than to submit to the dictation of the very seum of society, in order to secure a present victory, not only not worth having, but positively a disgrace to the party.

We have no doubt that the democratic par-

ty will suffer seriously from this quarrel

in the fall elections for the county. A similar feud broke out in Albany, a few days ngo, and it is very likely to extend all over the State, and will probably affect the result of the State election to an extent not now an icipated. But it will not injuriously affect the democrats in the Prosidential campaign, as might at first sight be supposed. On the contrary, it will serve their national ticket. It is all a strife for local offices, and influence, and power, between the hunkers and barnburners; and those members of the party who do not care for local plunder, but lock more to principles than the operations of cliques, and to the general triumph of the party rather than to more local victories, ought to feel rather gratified than otherwise at all these squabbles. In 1828 a local quarrel had a most faverable effect upon the election of General Jackson, and he gained the State of New York by a very large majority. We have no doubt that the result will be the same in the case of General Pierce, and that he will have a sweeping majority in the State of New York. This is the uniform and invariable effect of local schisms. They seem to draw out the whole energies of every member of the party, and to stir up the magges to action, and then it is only necessary to give both factions a direction towards the common object, about which they agree, when they lose sight of their differences and vie with each other to see who will do most for the success of the party; and they are thus fired with an enthusiasm tha could not have been enkindled in any other way. Under this stimulus they are sure to whip the com

mon enemy, and to vent on him the venom intended for each other, like a husband and wife, who, in high life below stairs, quarrel and come to blows, when some unfortunate spectator, or perhaps a policeman, interferes, the effect of which is that they forget their animosity, and concentrating their wrath upon the intruder, speedily expel him from the premises. take an illustration still more germain to the matter. At an Irish fair, two factions from the same neighborhood commence fighting and beating each other in a dreadful manner. The police make their appearance to put down the riot and arrest the ricters. As if by magic, the combutants unite their forces and make a deadly onelaught upon the of-

and a rush that will carry terror and confusion into his lines. Let not the whig party, therefore, lay the flattering unction to their souls, that they will gain anything in this State, for the Presidential election, from the internal broils of the two wings of the democratic party. It will be all the other way

But, with regard to the local elections, they

remain a source of disquietude and anxiety to all respectable citizens. Is there any hope that the primary meetings will be better than usual? On the contrary, is there not every indication that matters will be werse than ever, and that the rum interest will carry all before it? What hope is there from the whigs? Have not their primary elections bitherto been the scenes of the most horrible disorder and outrage, and have not pugilists been employed by them to put down the expression of free opinion through the ballet box? What is to be done? Now is the time for action, and now is the time for independent men, of both parties, to come forward and denounce the corrupt and incorrigible system of the primary elections, and to issue a declaration of independence, cutting for ever all connection with the rowdy influences, and going in for a registration of voters, or some other feasible plan by which the real sentiments of the people can be ascertained, and honest, upright, and intelligent men may be selected for office. The men who have the moral courage and the patriotism to set this ball in motion, will not only confer a lasting benefit upon the community, but they will speedily find themselves elevated to so high a position in the esteem of their fellow-citizens that any office in their gift will be open to them. There are thousands upon thousands of quiet and respectable voters who never go to the polis, or take part in the city elections, who would gladly seize such an opportunity of putting down the rowdies, if it were only presented to them. The great mass of our citizens are burning to prestrate this tyraphy in the dust, and they only want to see how it can be done. Who will point out the way, and lead on to victory?

THE SEASON CLOSING AT THE FASHIONABLE WATERING PLACES - A week or two more will al most close the summer season, and disperse the fachionable crowds which have been spending the warm months in Saratoga, Newport, Cape May, Lebanen Springs, and wherever there were strong attractions to be found, either in point of company, he beau monde, the sea air, or the mountain breezes. In Saratoga and Newport it has been customary for years past to celebrate the approach of the annual dispersion time by a grand fancy dress ball, in which all the fashions and follies of the season are, as it were, condensed and concentrated into one focus, where the young bloods and the old bucks some ont in the ne plus ultra of style, and where the longrobed matrons, and the maidens who are as yet urprovided for, deck themselves out in their best, put on their most winning looks and courtly graces, and glide majestically through the ball-room, bent on conquest, and intent on astonishing and eliciting the aumiration of all beholders.

Some years back a fancy dress ball at Saratoga was a brilliant affair, and worthy of being resorded by eloquent pe.s. But since, the reputation of the place has suffered in diverse ways-through gamblers and black legs-through greedy, rapacious hosts, who care nothing for their guests, except as to the extent of the depletion to which their purses may be subjected-and through diabolical looking niggers, who conspire to defraud and lovy black mail on strangers, under the penalty of probable death from inanition-since all those have combined in depriving Saratoga of whatever attractions it once possessed, the inney balls have, of course, felt the operatio of the same influences, and have lost their high polish, elegance, and brilliancy. The ball ushering in the close of this season at Saratoga, was celebrated last Friday in the salons of the United States Hotel. Every taing calculated to give éclat to it, and to reinvest it with somewhat of its old glery, was resorted to, but without ffect. The managing, supper, and floor committees. were composed of judges and lawyers, who would bave been better employed in endeavoring to understand Blackstone and Lyttelton, or solve the mysteries of the " New Code," of which their knowledge is as circumscribed as it is of the intricacies of Terpsichoro-of professors of the healing art, all whose boasted science is now acknowledgly unable to grapple with a child's distemper, and who could as little prescribe for a safe delivery through the equally unexplored mazes of " heel and toe"and of joily captains of the navy, and martial generals of the army, who should have been studying navigation and field exercise for the fish campaign -and of other literary and scientific men, who were as little qualified to make arrangements for a fancydress ball as they were to preside with dignity over a managerie of monkeys. The affair itself was, as might well be imagined, from such a management, a ridiculous, solemn farce; and the chronicles of the event, as composed by the united wit, wisdom, and earning of this picbald sanhedrim, and published officially in one of the Saratoga papers, should be preserved with the utmost care, and transmitted down to posterity as one of the literary wonders of the ninetcenth century.

In this official bulletin, directed to the fushionable throughout all lands-(and that there may be no failure whatever in its penetrating to the utmost limits of civilization, we republish it in this moraing's HERALD) - our sympathy is first appealed to for a lady who, in fashionable parlance, is styled Queen, and whose absence from the gay scone was caused by indisposition, which even prevented her getting to the parlor. How very annoying, to be sure! But how delighted all the lesser luminaries must have been at the non-appearance among them of this regal star of fashion. Then we are most eslennly assured, on the veracity-impliedly-of the whole committee--lawyers, generals, and horse marines—that Mrs Lollypops held a large bouquet in her hand, and kept a clese look out on the movements of her "stylish daughter." What an aminble taste for the flowers of the earth must dwell in the gentle bosom of Mrs. L ! And what a flood of maternal solicitude is suggested by the bare mention of her "stylish daughter, dressed in white!" And then the description of the various costumes worn by the ladies, if not very intelligible or dazzling, has the quality o uniqueness and simplicity of style to recommend it. Miss Kittlebury, we are told, was dressed in he usual style of elegance-but, as her style has pro-

bably attained a world-wide celebrity, it seemed quite unnecessary to particularize if she was attired è la mode or à la Turque-and up to the present time we confess to be in total ignorance of the important point, whother pantalettes or petticoate enessed the rair lady's graceful limbs. The paragraph appropriated to the ladies concludes with the abrupt nouncement, that Miss W, in black, "was the most beautiful of all." Prodigious! as Dominie Sampson would say-who could have thought that a black lady, or a lady in black-we hardly know which is meant-would have borne away the palm from such a collection of well dressed beauties, even in the absence of the "Queen of Philadelphia." It may have been, however, that one of the Haytien princesses of the blood royal, condescended to join the "hon" at Saratoga.

Under the "supper" head we are asked to believe what partakes too much of the incredible to be easily swallowed, ever though officially certifiedviz: that the beaux and belles, wending their way from the ball room, actually found seats at the well filled board. If there be any truth in this new miracle—of which we are very sceptical—we would feel most anxious to learn when it was that a fit of such unusual extravagance, as a "well filled board" is meant to imply, attacked the proprietors of the United States Hotel, and if there is any chance of the complaint becoming chronic? And whether the African Rob Roys, who wait at table, were bought off for a day only, or for all forces and make a deady changest upon the or.

ficers. The hunkers and barnburners may fight about their domestic affairs, but when the whigs take the field they will both go at the enemy with a shout and if answered in the way in which honesty and